

National Bee-Keepers' Convention at San Antonio, Texas,
Oct. 31 and Nov. 1, 2.

American Bee Journal

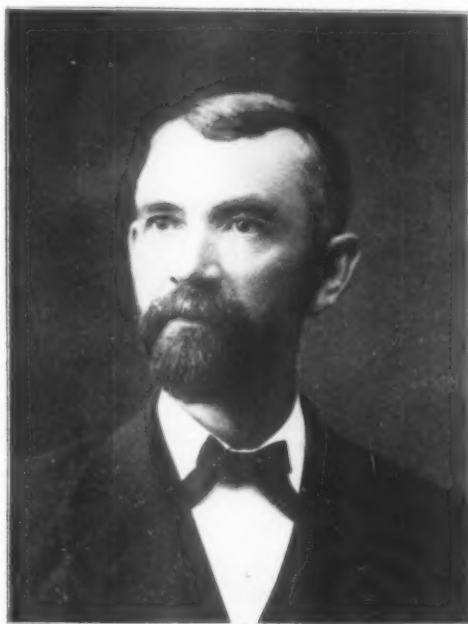


45th Year

CHICAGO, ILL., JUNE 15, 1905

No. 24

WEEKLY



ROBERT A. HOLEKAMP,
(See page 420)

GLEANINGS

IN BEE-CULTURE

It is most possible that every reader of the American Bee Journal is familiar with Gleanings. But how many are numbered among its subscribers? They all should be, for a bee-keeper that finds one bee-paper profitable can afford another and still increase his profits. Gleanings has many points of excellence. We outline a few of them below. But we would prefer to have you read our new "Gleanings Prospectus." This is a 24-page booklet telling all about Gleanings. A postal will bring it!

Contributors

Gleanings has a splendid array of departments and contributors. Every issue should be worth the price of a year's subscription to any bee-keeper. We can't give a complete list here, but if you read the list below you will see how valuable a paper we are publishing.

Stray Straws

By Dr. C. C. Miller. In this department you will find him at his best.

Bee-Keeping Among the Rockies

By J. A. Green. The bee-keepers of this region will find their interests well taken care of; indeed, Mr. Green's articles are read with pleasure everywhere.

Gleanings from the Pacific Coast

By Prof. A. J. Cook. The Coast bee-keepers have problems of their own, and Prof. Cook is perhaps the best authority. His department is always timely and of great interest.

Bee-Keeping in the Southwest

By Louis H. Scholl. The Southwest is a great bee-keeping country. Mr. Scholl is a practical bee-keeper and a writer of note.

Conversations with Doolittle

Perhaps no one writer has contributed so much information to modern bee-keeping. In this department appear his best articles, and no bee-keeper can afford to miss a single one.

Pickings

By Stenog. A review of all apicultural literature.

Heads of Grain

A gold mine of valuable ideals for the bee-keeper. Every issue contains 20 to 30 short articles by bee-keepers, telling of their favorite way of doing things. Illustrated by an expert.

General Correspondence

Should have been entitled, "Golden Correspondence." In every number the most successful bee-keepers of the world tell their experiences. No bee-keeper can afford to miss a word from such men as these: Hoffman, Burnett, Hershiser, Hyde, Alexander, Bingham, West, Phillips, etc., etc.

Illustrations

Every number of Gleanings contains such a wealth of illustrations that it is exceeded by no other bee-paper in the world. Full-page and less of the best half-tones printed on special paper as well as numerous line cuts. This item alone doubles the value of Gleanings.

Special Offers

To induce every reader of the American Bee Journal to read Gleanings also, we make the following special offers: Pick out the one that suits you, and then send **TO-DAY**. You cannot regret this move.

1. Gleanings and the American Bee Journal one year.....\$1.75
2. Six months' Trial......25
3. Gleanings 1 year, and Red Clover Italian Queen (April, May, or June).....1.50
4. Gleanings 1 year and A B C of Bee-Culture, postpaid.....2.00
5. Gleanings 1 year and Langstroth revised, postpaid.....2.00
6. Gleanings 1 year and Doolittle's Queen-Rearing, postpaid.....1.75
7. Gleanings 1 year and Standard Cornell Smoker, postpaid.....1.85



Our Second Prize Photo Competition

Is open to all subscribers of the American Bee Journal. Read the conditions over and try to win one of our prizes:

We offer the following prizes for different kinds of photos: Class A, photo of apiary. Class B, photo of comb honey. Class C, photo of any object of interest to bee-keepers, not included in first two classes.

REWARDS

Each class will be awarded a first, second, and third prize. First prize, winner will be allowed to select goods from our catalog to the amount of \$5; second prize, same as first, except amount is \$3; third prize, same as first, except amount is \$2.

CONDITIONS

Contest closes Sept. 1, 1905. Contest is open to all ages, and limited to United States and Canada, as the foreign contest is still on. We suggest that photos of honey should show the product of one colony, and be arranged so as to expose the entire face of each section, similar to the photos often shown by Mr. Danzenbaker. If preferred, a select 10 sections could be photographed, or any other idea may be used.

Photos should not be marked in any way, but your full name and address should be put on a separate sheet, and enclosed with photo, marked "For prize competition." Do not neglect this. Photos not winning a prize will be paid for according to the value to us, if we can use them. The prizes will be awarded with special reference to clearness of photo and artistic beauty and the instructive and interest-drawing power. No photo returned unless stamp is enclosed for return. Prize-winning photos are to become our property.

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GEORGE W. YORK, Editor

CHICAGO, ILL., JUNE 15, 1905

Vol XLV—No. 24

Editorial Notes and Comments

Honey Definition and Standards

Prof. E. N. Eaton, analyst of the Illinois State Food Commission, has sent us the following, with the request that we submit it to bee-keepers for their opinions, the same to be sent to this office, when we will refer them to him:

Suggested Definition and Standards for Honey

ANIMAL PRODUCTS

Sugars

COMMERCIAL HONEY—

Commercial honey is nectar of flowers or similar saccharine secretions or exudations gathered from natural sources by the honey-bee, transformed and stored in a comb composed exclusively of bee's wax.

Comb Honey is honey in the comb.

Extracted Honey is honey removed from the comb.

COMMON STANDARD—

Should be ripe, unfermented, free from objectionable odor and flavor, and, if extracted honey, should weigh at least $11\frac{1}{2}$ pounds per gallon.

CHEMICAL STANDARD—

	Percent
Water—maximum.....	20
Sucrose (cane-sugar)—max.....	7

Prof. Eaton is endeavoring to assist in establishing a code of definitions and standards of food products for the guidance of the various State Food Commissions, and will appreciate any aid that bee-keepers can give him on the subject of honey.

Keeping Qualities of Honey

Extracted honey is sometimes spoken of as a thing that may be kept an indefinite number of years without deterioration—unless granulation be considered deterioration. But those who have tried keeping it a number of years are well aware that it undergoes changes easily recognizable—changes that are not for the better—it is reasonable to suppose that some deterioration takes place in a much shorter time, even if that change be not so easily recognized.

The change that takes place is both in color and in body. At the Colorado State convention, as reported in *Irrigation*, H. Rauchfuss showed a sample of comb honey 3 years old that was in a fine state of preservation, but it was getting darker in color with each season, that is, the honey itself within the

comb was darkening." He also showed a 14 year old sample of extracted honey gathered from cleome "which was almost wholly liquid, but was very much darkened with age. The samples of extracted had all candied promptly after being extracted, but after a time would again liquefy wholly or in part, about once in a year or two years passing from one to the other condition and back again.

"The later granulations are never so firm as the first, and usually the liquefying is not complete either, it gradually changes to a semi-liquid condition seldom all becoming liquid, and as it candies again it is more truly a granulation, the granules being mixed with liquid parts. All samples of aged honeys show a decided tendency to become darker with age."

Mr. R. C. Aikins said: "I have a sample of white clover extracted honey 30 years old. It has showed the same peculiarities as that by Mr. Rauchfuss. It remained liquid the better part of a year, but gradually candied. I do not remember how long it was candied, but think it was about the second year that it began to liquefy standing on a shelf in a comparatively warm place not far from a stove, until it was almost entirely liquid except some granules. After this it candied as described by Mr. Rauchfuss, not a true condition, but a liquid full of granules. It has since become almost entirely liquid, remaining for the past 15 or 20 years a liquid with a cake of crystallized honey in it together with some granules throughout the mass. It is now about as dark as dark sorghum molasses, such as we used to make 20 or 30 years ago."

Stewart's Foul-Brood Treatment

The Bee-Keepers' Review gives a plan of treatment obtained from W. H. H. Stewart, as follows:

Mr. Stewart's plan is simply that of giving the colony a new location, and allowing the returning bees to enter any colonies that they choose—probably those standing near the old stand. The diseased colony is moved in the evening, after the bees have stopped flying. Even if the moving does disturb the bees, or cause them to fill themselves with honey, none fly from the hive, and by morning all has become quiet, and all bees leaving the hive will be empty and in a normal condition. When such bees return with a load, they go back to the old location, and join some neighboring colony. They are not lost. Other things be-

ing equal, a bee is worth as much in one colony as in another.

In 8 or 10 days the hive is again moved to a new location, and left there several days, when it is picked up and carried into the shop. As the bees hatch out, and become old enough to fly, they leave the hive, fly to the window, go out through an escape, and probably join some colony in the apiary.

The combs eventually become free of bees or healthy brood, when they may be rendered into wax after extracting the honey. All this has been accomplished without any risky shaking off of the bees, or even so much as the opening of a hive. Can anything be more simple or easy of accomplishment!

This is somewhat after the Baldridge plan, which allows the bees of a diseased colony to escape in front of a neighboring colony through an escape. In the Baldridge plan of curing foul brood the trouble of putting on the escape stands against the two removals in the Stewart plan, but the Baldridge plan has the advantage that no robbers can enter the infected hive, while with the Stewart plan the colony, weakened by removal, and especially by the second removal, would most surely be at times attacked by robbers. To be sure, an escape could be used with the Stewart plan, but then it would have no advantage over the other.

Celluloid for Queen-Excluders

In the British Bee Journal Mr. Reid is reported as saying that he had used nothing else but celluloid for queen-excluders, and that they continued sound and could be depended upon.

Disinfecting Combs With Formalin

At the Ontario convention, as reported in the Canadian Bee Journal, Mr. Sibbald said:

"A year ago I thought of curing by the formalin method, and went to considerable trouble to get everything in good shape, according to the directions as I understood them. I fumigated a number of combs, and I think I turned on the formalin gas for about two hours, and I used it pretty strong, because I could hardly take out the combs the next day, but the disease developed after I gave the combs back to the bees. I thought perhaps I didn't give them enough formalin, and so I kept the lamp going all night; not only was the box full of gas, but the room also. I left them for two weeks in that box, covered up tight, and when I came to take them out I could hardly bear to reach down into the box, the formalin was so strong. I gave the comb again to the bees, and the disease developed again."

Prof. Harrison, while admitting that Mr. Sibbald had been very thorough in his work,

still felt that if used correctly formalin might be depended upon. He told about its use in disinfecting rooms from diphtheria, tuberculosis and small-pox, and said:

"I am convinced of its efficiency for the 'bacillus alvei' if it is properly done. In all these cases, in the application of formalin vapor, there is one point to be remembered, that the gas generated is more potent, that is to say, more germ-killing if the temperature is low, and if there is lots of moisture in the air—a low temperature—because it is easy to hold the moisture in the air when the temperature is low rather than high. In all these cases one has either to hang wet sheets in the room or else get moisture in the room by turning on the steam jet, allowing it to cool a little. When the air is well saturated with moisture, and if there is bedding or anything of that sort to disinfect, we very frequently sprinkle it with water in order to get more moisture present, then the gas is much more potent and more effective. That is also true of disinfecting any combs you may have. I would strongly advise either the spraying or sprinkling of them. I suppose it would not hurt to dip them in water. Then, having generated the gas, they should be left in this tight box for at least 12 hours.

New South Wales Association Rules

Besides having Christmas in hot weather, our Australian friends have some other things different from what they are on this side of the globe. Among the "Rules and Objects" of the New South Wales Bee-Farmers' Association are the following:

3. To advise members as to suitable localities for establishing apiaries.
4. Any bee-keeper can become a member on approval of committee, subscription 2-6 per annum.
5. That every member with more than 50 colonies shall be allowed an extra vote for every additional 50 effective colonies.
6. No member be eligible for office who has less than 50 effective colonies, or his subscription is in arrear.
11. Supply dealers or commission agents can not become members.
12. Members unable to attend meetings or conventions can authorize or nominate any member they know will be present to vote for them on any subject brought forward. Such vote or votes to be in addition to the member's present own vote.

It would be a good bit of innovation to have our National Association adopt such rules. It would be something of an undertaking to follow rule No. 3, advising members in what part of Canada or the United States to establish apiaries. The smaller territory in the case of our antipodal friends under consideration makes such advising more feasible, New South Wales forming but little more than a tenth of Australia; yet New South Wales is, after all, somewhat larger in size than a calf-pasture, for our New England States might be cut out of it four times, leaving still enough stuff to make the State of Pennsylvania.

In some respects it might be a good thing to measure a member's power by the number of his colonies, in other respects it would not.

In this country it has seemed rather the policy to court the co-operation of "supply dealers or commission agents," and where there is such a manifest community of interest that policy is likely to remain undisturbed. Possibly conditions in New South Wales may make it advisable to bar them out of membership.

Miscellaneous News Items

Mr. Wm. Russell, 4810 38th Ave., South, Minneapolis, Minn., has just recently been appointed inspector of apiaries for Minnesota, his commission taking effect Aug. 1, 1905, and being good for two years. We congratulate the bee-keepers of Minnesota on this appointment, and we trust they will patronize Mr. Russell should their bees become diseased.

Bees and Honey at Illinois Fair.

We have received a copy of the Premium List issued by the State Board of Agriculture for the 1905 Illinois State Fair, to be held at Springfield, Sept. 30 to Oct. 7. The premiums offered on apiarian displays are as follows:

	1st	2d	3d
Display of comb honey.....	\$20	\$15	\$10
Collection of labeled cases containing 12 or more pounds of white honey from different flowers.....	8	5	3
Collection of labeled cases containing 12 or more pounds of amber or dark honey from different flowers.....	8	5	3
Case of white clover comb honey, 12 to 24 pounds.....	4	3	2
Case of sweet clover comb honey, 12 to 24 pounds.....	4	3	2
Case of basswood comb honey, 12 to 24 pounds.....	4	3	2
Display of extracted honey.....	20	15	10
Honey extracted on the grounds.....	5	3	2
Frame of comb honey for extracting.....	5	3	2
Display of candied honey.....	20	15	10
Display of beeswax.....	15	10	5
One frame of observatory hive dark Italian bees.....	4	3	2
One frame of observatory hive golden Italian bees.....	4	3	2
One frame of observatory hive Carniolan bees.....	4	3	2
Honey-vinegar, $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon, with recipe for making.....	4	3	2
Display of designs in honey.....	10	7	5
Display of designs in beeswax.....	10	7	5

OPEN TO THE WORLD.

The judges in this lot will be governed by the code of rules adopted by the Illinois State Bee-Keepers' Association.

Five hundred pounds only will receive full score for quantity in displays of comb and extracted honey, and 300 pounds only in displays of candied honey; 50 pounds will receive full score for quantity in display of beeswax.

Only one entry will be allowed by each exhibitor for any one premium.

We trust that there may be a proper interest shown by bee-keepers in the foregoing, as the Illinois State Fair managers are treating them well in their premium awards. A copy of the full Premium List can be had by addressing Mr. H. J. Cater, Libertyville, Ill., who is the able superintendent of the department known as "Dairy and Apiary."

West Michigan Fair and Bee-Keep-

ing.—We have received the following from Mr. A. G. Woodman, superintendent of the apiarian department of the West Michigan State Fair, which should interest bee-keepers in Michigan, at least:

EDITOR AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL:—It might be of interest to bee-keepers, especially those in Michigan, to know that we have just secured an addition of \$50 to the Premium List in the Apiarian Department of the West Michigan State Fair, to be held in Grand Rapids, Sept. 18 to 22, 1905. We also have a

promise of more the coming year should we make a showing. What additions we get in the future will depend upon the show those interested put up. We want to urge bee-keepers to come and advertise the business—their business—create an interest in and demand for their product, and at the same time, if they win the prizes, they will be paid for advertising their own goods—free advertising.

The Premium List will be issued as follows, with competition open to the world:

	1st	2d	3d
Nuclei of hybrid bees.....	\$3	\$2	\$1
Nuclei of Italian bees.....	3	2	1
Nuclei of Carniolan bees.....	3	2	1
Queen-rearing nuclei.....	5	3	2
Three different strains of bees.....	3	2	1
Specimens of comb honey—not less than 10 pounds.....	5	3	2
Display of comb honey—most attractive.....	25	15	10
Specimen of extracted honey—not less than 10 pounds.....	4	3	2
Display of extracted honey—most attractive.....	20	10	5
Beeswax—not less than 10 pounds.....	3	2	1
Most attractive display of honey-producing plants, pressed and mounted.....	3	2	1
Largest number of specimens of different kinds of honey, each named.....	2	1	
Largest, best, most interesting and instructive exhibit in this department.....	15	10	6
Diploma to best exhibit.....			

The bee-keepers of West Michigan are to be congratulated on their success, doubtless through the efforts of Mr. Woodman. It is hoped bee-keeping at the next Fair may be so well represented that another year even a larger Premium List may be offered.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hyde, of Bexar Co., Tex., are rejoicing over a fine 9-pound boy, born June 2. Both mother and child are doing well. Our congratulations are hereby extended. "Papa" Hyde says this "adds one more name to the bee-keeping fraternity in Texas." But he doesn't give the lad's name. It's perhaps a case of "Hyde and seek." The "Hyde" is there, and now they'll "seek"—a name. As Texas is a big State it may take quite a while to find one that is suitable.

Biographical

ROBT. A. HOLEKAMP

On the first page appears the portrait of Robt. A. Holekamp, of St. Louis Co., Mo., one of the members of the Executive Board of The Honey-Producers' League.

In the early part of 1870 he arrived in this country, being 22 years of age, from the Province of Hanover, Germany, where he had received a good business education, and had just finished a year as volunteer in the Prussian Army. He soon found employment as book-keeper and salesman in an agricultural implement and hardware business in St. Louis, which business he left a few years later to fill a position as bank teller.

In these positions Mr. Holekamp had an opportunity to become well acquainted with the business methods of this country, and they prepared him for his later business

career. He had become acquainted with a man which started a sash and door business, but which dissolved a few years later by dividing the assets of the business.

One of the former members of this firm, living in Wisconsin, and running a sash and door factory there, made him business manager in St. Louis, to assist his young son whom he made his partner. The business went on for a few years when the senior member of the firm died, and the son and Mr. H. bought the business and continued it under the firm name of Gray & Holekamp.

Their business grew rapidly, and soon became one of the largest of its kind in the country, their customers being all over the South and West, and every new railroad in their territory brought new trade.

A few years later the former partner of his old employer lost his health. They bought him out and moved into his just finished, new and commodious quarters. After a few years more Mr. H. bought out his partner, and continued the business in his own name.

The continuous strain of managing a large business, and at the same time doing a good deal of traveling to work up new territory, gradually told on his health, and finding that rest was necessary, he sold his business.

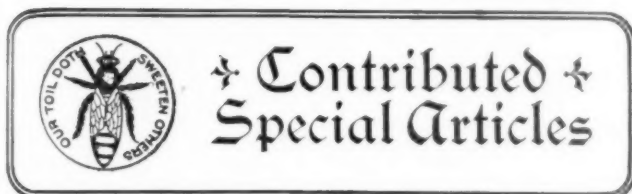
After he was through winding up his old business affairs, he looked around for some business where he could spend his time out in the open air, and soon bought an interest in a sawmill and timberlands in southeast Missouri, and incorporated the business.

He and his family lived there for a number of years, right in the wilderness, away from civilization, and surrounded only by about 50 little houses, the dwellings of his milkhands and teamsters. Mr. Holekamp says those years in the wilderness were the happiest of his life. He was busy from early till late, but enjoyed splendid health, and soon built up a nice business, but the necessity of giving their children a better education than it was possible to give them in the backwoods, compelled him to give up business again and to return to St. Louis. There he bought an in-

terest in a surgical instrument business, which he sold several years ago.

Mr. H. kept his old sawmill home for a number of years, running a farm and spending the summers there during the time of the children's school vacation, but sold it a few years ago, it being rather unhandy to run a farm so far away. He has no business now except looking after his rented property and attending to his bees, which keeps him as busy as he cares to be. He has kept bees for the last 15 years, and considers the work with them the most interesting outdoor employment he can find.

It will be seen from the foregoing sketch that Mr. Holekamp has had a very extensive as well as successful business experience aside from his 15 years of bee-keeping. It would seem that he will prove to be a very valuable member of the Executive Board of The Honey-Producers' League. He is right in his prime, and should be quite an addition to the ranks of those who are endeavoring to improve the keeping of bees as a business.



Securing Large Increase—Keeping Queens

BY G. M. DOOLITTLE

IN a late number of the American Bee Journal I closed what I had to say with the remark that "I was open to any further question on the subject." This has brought me a lot of questions, and in this I will try to answer briefly those from a man in West Virginia.

He first wishes to know how I would work to secure a large increase, something like that which I wrote about as given in the April 27 issue of the American Bee Journal, only that he wishes to use comb foundation instead of frames filled with combs. Bees can not be increased as fast where foundation is to be used as with plenty of drawn combs; but they can be increased faster where comb foundation is provided than is possible where the combs are to be built in frames having only starters in them. In using foundation, proceed the same as I gave in that article until quite a few young bees have emerged in the spring, and the colonies you have are beginning to get fairly prosperous, when a frame of foundation is to be put in each colony between two frames containing brood, and left one, two or three days, as is necessary for the bees to draw out the side-walls to the cells from $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch, but not long enough for the queen to lay many eggs in these drawn-out cells. If honey is not coming in from the fields in sufficient quantities for the bees to think they can work on the foundation, then the colonies must be fed in sufficient quantities for them to do so. In this way keep on till you have sufficient frames of this drawn foundation to proceed as I gave in that April 27 issue of the American Bee Journal.

Having these frames of drawn foundation, go to making your colonies as there given, and if you can not procure enough frames so fixed from the few colonies you have in the spring, those which you will make will work foundation as soon as their queens get well to laying, and thus these new colonies will help along with the work. But always remember that it is useless to try to make any very weak colonies contribute to any part of this work. Far better wait a little for all to get strong enough to do this work to advantage.

If you do not have foundation enough to use full sheets in all of your frames, then use the larger part of it as above, when the rest can be cut into strips of four rows of cells each and fastened to the top-bars of the frames, when, in due time, they are to be placed in between the combs of the colonies you have made (those having young queens), when the bees will build them down with comb of the worker size of cells. Remember you *must* feed at all times when nectar is not coming in from the fields, if you would have foundation drawn out, or combs built from starters, as the bees will do nothing at this work in times of a famine of nectar.

KEEPING QUEENS UNTIL NEEDED—QUEEN-NURSERY.

The writer next wants to know how he can keep queens when he buys them, till he is ready to use them, and also what a queen-nursery is. I will answer the last question first.

A queen-nursery is a frame having cages in it, each cage of which is fixed for the accommodation of one queen. The cages are generally made out of a piece of inch lumber, the same being cut about 3 inches square. In the center of this piece a 2-inch hole is bored, and then two $\frac{1}{8}$ holes are bored through the edge of the piece till they open into the large hole. Now the large hole is covered on both sides with wire-cloth, and one of the small holes filled with "queen candy," or a sponge filled with honey for food for the queen, while the other is left for a doorway to be used in putting the queen in and letting her out. Both holes are to be closed with a proper sized cork, so that the bees from any colony into which it is put can not get to either the queen or her food.

When you have enough of these cages made to fill an empty frame, and they are put in place so that the frame is full, that frame of cages is called a "queen-nursery."

And to use it, provision the food apartment, run in the queen or queens, and hang the nursery in place of a brood-frame in any colony. Some think it best to hang this nursery, when the queens are in it, in a queenless colony, and others are equally sure that it is best to keep it in a colony having a laying queen, as the bees in a queenless colony will cluster on the most of the cages, and try as much as they can to torment the queens in these blocks or cages of the nursery. But, with me, the bees will cluster on the blocks to a greater or less extent, no matter into what colony they are placed, and, as a rule, I do not like to keep queens thus longer than can be helped, as it is against "queen nature" to be thus confined, which is often shown by the queens dying after being so confined for from a week to a month.

I use these nurseries most largely where I have more "ripe" queen-cells than I can use just at the time they are ripe. Just put the ripe cell into the hole that is used as a doorway for the queen, and when the virgin emerges she is in the cage, ready to be used just as soon after she has emerged as possible, for I consider that the shorter time she is in this or any other cage, the better queen she will make.

Next, and last, the questioner wishes to know more about slipping the queen-excluding zinc down into a hive so that queen-cells will be built in the side not having the queen, which I mentioned in the other article, this plan being used in early spring, or at any other time when colonies are not strong enough to rear queen-cells in an upper story.

Take one of your hives and nail on a tight bottom-board. Now, if you have a 10-frame hive, put in a sheet of the perforated metal just where the fourth frame would stand when the hive has the whole 10 frames in it. This is best done by making a saw-kerf, just there, in each end of the hive on the inside, so that this sheet of zinc can be slipped in and out at pleasure.

Now slip in the sheet of queen-excluding metal or zinc, and make sure that there are no places where the queen can get above it, around it, or under it, when you are ready to take it out to the apiary and place one of your strongest colonies in it. To do this, look over the combs of the strong colony till you find the queen, when the comb she is on is to be set out of the hive till you have things arranged. Having found the queen, you will set in the smaller side of your pre-

pared hive two frames of the youngest brood you can find, and one where you can see the bees just gnawing from the cells, all of which combs should have more or less honey along the tops of the combs and at the upper corners. Having these combs in place, set in a frame which is the most full of brood of any, next the zinc in the larger side of the hive. Now set in the frame having the queen on it, and then fill out that side of the hive, which will contain six combs, leaving out the one which would go in where the sheet of perforated metal is used. The comb to be left out is one having no brood in it, which you generally can find. If not, give this comb of brood to some other colony, after having shaken the bees off it into their own colony.

The next day after having the colony so fixed, start your queen-cells as given in "Scientific Queen-Rearing," take out the frame of hatching brood of the three put in the smaller side of the hive, draw the next to the side of the hive and put in the frame of prepared queen-cups in the open place. If there is a frame in the larger side of the hive which does not have brood in it, take that out so as to give place to this frame of brood; otherwise shake off the bees and give it to some other colony. Now close the hive, and in three days, if you look, you will find nearly every one of the queen-cell cups on their way toward completed queen-cells, if you are anywhere near as successful as I am.

I can see no difference as regards the good qualities of queens reared in this way and those reared in upper stories, as given in "Scientific Queen-Rearing;" but the work is less with the upper stories after the colonies have become strong enough to do good work above. Onondaga Co., N. Y.



California Bee-Keeping—Past and Future

BY C. W. DAYTON

OUR long season of anxiety is ended. The bees began to make their own living the first of April. We began to feed them on the first day of last July, making it a nine months' dearth of honey. Still, all along through July and August they continued to get a small amount of honey from sumac and wild buckwheat. Some of the most industrious colonies got enough, perhaps, to keep them alive, but the general class of colonies went right down to starvation condition. At the start there were about 210 colonies. Now there are probably 160 left, about 50 having dwindled out from having too old queens or none at all. Some did not rear enough young bees last September, and the old bees continued to fly out of their hives all the fall and winter, of course causing the hives to become depopulated from old age of working bees.

During this time we fed about 3000 pounds of honey, nearly all in the open air. The next apiary north fed \$35 worth of sugar to 220 colonies. There are 90 alive now. The next apiary south, of 250 colonies, fed 600 pounds of honey. There are 80 colonies alive now. The mortality among the colonies has been greater than usual for dry years. I do not know whether it is because the bee-men are losing courage, or because it was a worse case than usual. One thing, last season the sage utterly failed to bloom—something I never heard of before. It has always yielded somewhat. But the sumac and buckwheat held out exceedingly well. Sumac continued for something like six weeks, while I have known it in good years to dry up and fail in 10 days of hot weather. But last season held out cool and favorable. I have known buckthorn to yield honey early in the winter so as to fill the supers pretty well, but this time it almost failed to blossom and gave no honey at all, notwithstanding the abundance of moisture. Three years ago there came two inches of rain the second day of November, and in December the bees roared on the buckthorn bloom nearly equal to basswood. Neither did the eucalyptus yield anything in the valleys. In 1898, from eucalyptus, they completely filled their supers in January. Still there has been very mild weather all winter. Sometimes we have frosts and freezes often, and I have known a pretty heavy frost as late as May 5.

While this fine weather has failed to help us out with a yield of bee-feed from some source, it has permitted the colonies which have been fed liberally, to make the greater strides in the way of brood-rearing. Since the middle of December we fed, every pleasant day, all they could carry to their hives. This caused them to rear brood during January and February to their utmost, so that the first of April finds the hives full of bees and all the combs full of brood. Usually the sage is ahead of the bees, but at the present time the bees are waiting for sage, which is just beginning to blossom, and every corolla-tube contains a small drop of nectar.

If the price of \$10 a colony were offered it would be no

temptation to us to sell bees. They have never failed to yield 200 pounds to the colony in such seasons as the present. We count 200 pounds of honey worth \$16, and sometimes it brings \$18 for the first quality, according to how it is marketed.

The 50 colonies which have died I think might have been saved had they had better attention. That is, by feeding them in the hives, specially last August, to make them rear the required amount of young bees, and then to keep them supplied with stores in the early part of the winter. Colonies having old or poor queens do not seem to have energy to carry feed. Yet if they are kept until spring they would build up into good working colonies, and could be requeened for the season with queen-cells from some of the most forward colonies.

The 50 colonies at 200 pounds each would gather five tons of honey, which, at 8 cents per pound, would amount to \$800. I do not think it would have cost more than \$50 in labor to have saved that amount. But we tried one of the "short cuts" by open-air feeding. It required only to heat up a can of honey, mix with water and put it out in pans, where the bees could take it.

In 1896 I had 225 colonies to take through a dry year just like this, and not one was lost. But they were fed in the hives. In the spring I sold 75 colonies for \$250. I gave the purchasers their choice out of the apiary and they took the strongest, of course. The apiary averaged 225 pounds to the colony that season. But we sold honey at 5 cents per pound then. Since then we have made a market, and there is no question but that we shall get 8 cents for all of the first grade and 7 cents for amber. This is not a high price, nor yet a low price. It is a price that we as producers and the consumers can afford. If extracted honey is held at 10 or 12 cents a pound it becomes a luxury—to look at, for company, or for some special occasion. Then it comes in competition with candies and other fancy, nonsensical trash which is only calculated to tempt the sight and palate. Then if it is sold at 3 to 5 cents per pound there is not much remaining above the cost of production. It has often been stated that it costs about 4 cents per pound to produce extracted honey. By an unusually good harvest, by buying the colonies at a low price of some one who does not know what they ought to be worth, or by the employment of cheap help, or by taking all the bees gather and allowing them to starve, the cost-price of honey may sometimes be cut down a cent or two per pound lower than that; but to the one who is keeping bees from year to year such methods do not pay. A person will have to wait and watch for such opportunities. And then they may not appear, and he is compelled to maintain himself two or three years without an income, or until his means are all used up. The only sure way is to get into "the game" and stay in it. Those that stay in it are always in practice, or, as we may say, "in training." Those are the ones who are best prepared to endure the hard "tugs." And the bee-man who brought his bees through such seasons as the one just passed does not need to look for employment or await an opportunity.

It is simply a matter of "keeping the shoulder at the wheel." The main force that enables one to stay at the "wheel" is love for the business. With the more "ups and downs" and "hard knocks" there come, and success at last, unwavering confidence is established or increased; and we should then set out to contrive methods to be conveyed over such times easily, or by the least amount of interruption when they occur in the future.

One fault of our management a year ago, just previous to the scarcity of honey, was allowing the colonies to breed up so as to contain a large force of bees which could be of no use. This was done at the expense of their abundant supply of winter stores, which was left in the hives from the previous good season. If the queens could have been restricted to two or three brood-combs there would have been enough young bees reared for all needs, and besides would have saved the laying capacities of the queens. If the queens had been prevented from exhausting their egg-laying disposition in the spring, they might have kept up more brood-rearing in September and October, and produced more late-reared bees, which were so much needed to go through the past winter and spring. The queens would have possessed better vitality, also, which exerts a corresponding influence on the worker-bees, resulting in the colonies being more tenacious of existence and the appropriation of feed. The useless bees reared a year ago would be of high value now, but our hives were not so constructed as to permit of such transposition, at least, "on short notice." It was known that there could be no honey for them to gather. Some persons suggested that bees know when, and when not, to rear their brood. So we allowed them to follow their natural instincts. Another time we intend to inject some intelligence into their methods.

In the eastern and northern States, when colonies are

taken from the cellar there are often hives full of bees. The cold, backward weather during the last of April and in May, and the first half of June, often reduces the strong colonies to mere handfuls of bees through spring dwindling. Often in a couple of weeks after the bees are put out they will have three or four combs of brood, and with pleasant, warm weather, with maples and fruit and dandelions yielding pollen and honey, the bee-keeper will be led to think that they will soon be swarming and the colonies increased and his business fairly boom.

But there comes a day with a bright, sunny morn. Clouds by 11 or 12 o'clock. Rain, sleet, or possibly snow, by 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and during the night perhaps the formation of half an inch of ice by the next morning. Our balmy, sunny May weather seems to catch a cold that it can not throw off. All the spring flowers receive a set-back which often "puts them out of business" for the remainder of the season. The weather continues more or less cloudy or chilly, and what becomes of the tender brood in the hives? In a week or 10 days we examine and find, in place of the broad sheets of brood with eggs and all-sized larvae strewn in strips several inches wide clear to the outer margins, a few patches of sealed brood the size of a hand or smaller. The eggs and larvae have disappeared from the outside, and there may be only now and then an egg placed in the occasional empty cells among the sealed brood. Indeed, the prospects look slim, or "blue."

If such colonies as were taken from the cellar were set down here in California in any of the winter months, I believe there would be 6 or 7 combs full of brood in 3 or 4 weeks, and the weather would not prevent it from hatching. But our colonies in January are weak—not able to maintain more than 2 or 3 combs of brood. Thus through January, February and March they go through the process of "building up" to attain strength sufficient to swarm. The cause of their becoming weak is that they continue to fly about during September, October, November and December, and get to be old bees, or get lost. Then the weather is unpropitious enough to hold a weak colony in check, when, if the colony was strong in bees, it could make rapid advance from the start. Such colonies would be too early for sage or any other harvest, but the number could be increased, young queens reared, etc. In short, about double the gathering force of the apiary, or reduce one-half the number of colonies to be carried through a dry season.

Los Angeles Co., Calif., April 10.



Convention Proceedings

Papers Read at the Minnesota Convention

Held at Minneapolis Dec. 7 and 8, 1904

INSURING BEES

The principal upon which insurance of all forms is based is not a subject for debate. It has been accepted after years of trial to be one of the best and cheapest known means of protection against accident, and nearly all possible kinds of losses are susceptible of protection through the agency of insurance. Prominent among the exceptions to this general rule is loss of capital invested in stock and fixtures of an apiary.

We know of no insurance company at the present time that will consider for a moment the proposition of issuing a policy on property of this kind. Why insurance companies assume this attitude towards this species of profitable investment of capital I shall not try to explain, but such is the present condition, and the proposition that confronts the owners of large apiaries, who wish to protect themselves against loss of their property by accident, is, How can we obtain insurance?

From the standpoint from which I view the subject I can see only one method that would be cheap, safe and desirable, viz.: Form a bee-keepers' mutual insurance company and put it in the hands of good, practical business men, who would be interested in the success of the company and the business it was created to protect.

This subject should be brought before the bee-keepers at their annual convention, and proper measures taken to organize a company and commence business.

By request, I offer the above suggestions, and hope action along the line indicated will be taken.

Kanabec Co., Minn.

C. H. HARLAN.

BEE-KEEPING AS AN OCCUPATION

The occupation of the bee-keeper is a most interesting and unique one. There is no other business like it. The skillful manipulation of bees, whether for the production of honey or for the rearing of queens is an art of which the general public know but little. Surprisingly strange questions are asked us by people refined and educated, as well as by the unlettered.

The progress of the industry in this country has placed the occupation among the trades or professions, and like them must be learned by careful study and practice in order to pursue the business intelligently and successfully.

It is certainly more of an *art* than a trade, and must be classed among the skilled avocations of men and women. In many of the *trades* the hands may become so skillfully trained as to work automatically, and by the use of patterns sometimes the mind is used very little.

Not so with the pursuit of the bee-keeper. To be successful he must not only acquire a knowledge of bees, he must also acquire skill by practice, and with something of an inventive mind be on the alert for the different emergencies that are sure to confront him, and especially during the swarming season.

Here I am reminded that one season when I had been too busy to clip the wings of many of my queens, and the swarming season in all its commotion came on, I found some comfort in reading in *Gleanings* that at the "*Home of the Honey Bees*" they had also been too busy to clip the queens' wings. And while they had to climb tall trees in order to capture some of their swarms, I had only to pull up an evergreen tree on which most of my swarms clustered and carry it to the hive prepared for them and shake them down into it, then return the tree to the socket in the ground in time for the next swarm that would come out.

During a recent visit to New England I found but few bee-keepers even among the farmers. The old-style hive was generally still in use and the black bees, infested with millers, still predominated. I wondered that Langstroth's movable frames and the "A B C of Bee Culture" were not well enough known to be appreciated. I noticed the absence of white clover from the fields and pastures and roadsides. These conditions doubtless accounted for the fact that No. 2 and No. 3 comb honey was sold in the city at 25 cents per pound.

They are fortunate indeed who can learn the theory and practice of bee-keeping in some State Agricultural College, under such instruction as Prof. A. J. Cook gave in the State of Michigan, and perhaps is now giving in California. It seems to me that the Agricultural Colleges in the different States should consider bee-keeping important enough to be included in their course of study. When such instruction cannot be had it would be undoubtedly much to the advantage of the student or beginner to spend one or more seasons with some veteran in the business.

Yet most of us bee-keepers are probably self-made, and are still learning our lessons by experience, striving to know and do the important things essential to the highest success, eliminating the non-essential and trying to create or adopt the best system for use in our apiary.

But what a debt the student of to day owes to those of the past who, like Huber, Langstroth, and others, have patiently observed the honey-bees at work in the field and in the hive, at various times and seasons, and experimented with them until they had found ways and means of managing these industrious and wise little servants.

If the Hebrew writer of the proverb "Go to the ant, thou sluggard" had been as well acquainted with the honey-bee as the ant, he would doubtless have said, "Go to the honey-bee, consider her ways, and be wise."

The most excellent periodicals published in the interests of bee-keeping are not only exceedingly helpful but are indispensable to all "up-to-date" bee-keepers. Those of us who are beginners in this industry owe our success thus far chiefly to the benefits we have received from the veterans of experience who have acquired their knowledge through the slow and sometimes costly course of years of experience, and who have freely furnished it to be printed for the benefit of others. The debt we owe them should be acknowledged, and our praise and honor bestowed upon them.

I have been interested to notice that the art of bee-keeping to most persons, as they learn it, becomes fascinating, and they grow enthusiastic in it. A common bond of sympathy is

created extending even to strangers. One perhaps unusual illustration is furnished by a prominent bee-keeper whom you doubtless know by reputation, Mr. Henry Alley, of Massachusetts.

When at his home last summer he stated that the season before he sold a queen to a lady keeping bees in New York State. At the end of the season she wrote him that she was very well pleased with the queen; it had proved to be the best one she had. This started a correspondence between them so agreeable to both parties of threescore and more years of age, that a few days previous to my visit they were married, and I found them enjoying their honeymoon!

The Creator gave man dominion over all the creatures he had made, that they might serve mankind, and the man who

is able to acquire that dominion, and use it in harmony with the law of their being, is served and benefited thereby.

We bee-keepers who understand much about the honey-bee, so wonderfully made and endowed with ability to draw for us such supreme sweetness from the tiny store-houses in which the delicious nectar is found, are able to understand more of the Divine thought and wisdom because it is beautifully shown in the life and mechanism of the honey-bees and their queen.

Our occupation, then, while being a means of sustenance, unlike some others which dwarf the mind and degrade man, tends to elevate manhood and womanhood to a higher plane of thought and life.

J. KIMBALL.

St. Louis Co., Minn.

Our Bee-Keeping Sisters

Conducted by EMMA M. WILSON, Marengo, Ill.

A New Book: "How to Keep Bees"

Such is the title of a new book by Anna Botsford Comstock, B. S. In the preface she says:

"When we began bee-keeping we found the wide range of information and varying methods given in the manuals confusing. For the sake of simplicity this volume is restricted to knowledge gained in practical experience in a small apiary."

That gives one the expectation of instruction, based mainly on practical experience, of just such character as one needs to begin the business, especially as the sub-title of the book reads, "A Handbook for the Use of Beginners," and the first word of the preface is, "This book has been prepared especially to meet the needs of the beginner in bee-keeping."

A somewhat careful reading of the first 40 pages, and a hasty glance through the rest of the book, hardly fulfills this expectation, rather giving one the impression that the knowledge of the author has been gained mainly through the writings of others, some of those writings being perhaps not as reliable as they might be. For example, on page 29: "In developing a queen the bees usually proceed as follows: They select the important egg, which differs in no wise from any other worker-egg, and destroying the partitions between its cell and two adjoining cells, give it more room." Bees do not "usually" select an egg from which to rear a queen, "the important egg" being found in a cell which needs no enlarging—a queen-cell, and not a worker-cell. Even in the exceptional case, when in a queenless colony the bees do make a selection, it is a larva, and not an egg, that is selected. Neither would any one who has actually watched the work of the bees say that there was any "destroying the partitions between its cell and two adjoining cells," for no such thing happens.

The work is written in charming style, its 228 pages being printed from beautifully clear type on paper of excellent quality, and it contains 31 full-page illustrations that are very beautiful. The general reader will find it interesting; but as a guide for the beginner it is not to be commended without reservation.

Capturing Swarms of Bees

In a recent number of the American Bee Journal I noted an inquiry in regard to the best way to capture swarms of bees, and the answer to same. I am tempted to give a little history of a "method" that was used with apparent success in this vicinity last season.

My husband is a bee-keeper, and we live on a hill. I say this that you may understand the story which follows:

A man came to the house of a near neighbor and asked the boy, "Does that fellow up on the hill keep bees?" Being told that he does, he said, "Well, I want to put up a box

in one of your trees. I am going to get a swarm off of him, and I will give you half of the honey they make."

He put up the box with cross-pieces in it, and smeared it inside with a mixture of honey and sweet anise-oil, assuring the interested youth that he had known bees to desert their hives for a box with this oil in it.

Well, he got the bees, and, as we had good reason to believe, "off of" my husband. Also, he took good care to come in the night and replace the full box with an empty one, which also caught its swarm. I have heard, from reliable source, that this man had over 100 colonies last fall, which he destroyed to get the honey, which he sold, as of course he could afford to do, at a reduced price, thus further injuring honest bee-keepers.

I should like to have an opinion as to his theory that anise-oil will draw bees.

Also, have honest bee-keepers no redress in such a case?

I should add that the bee-keeping industry in our State has not yet reached the stage where apiarists do not consider the swarms of value. We had an extra-good season last year for both increase and honey. Our 17 colonies yielded an average of 80 sections of honey each, and increased to 36 colonies, only 5 of which proved too weak to winter successfully on the summer stands. NEBRASKA.

Saline Co., Nebr., May 11.

It is a popular belief that bees are attracted by odors, and especially the odor of anise.

There is very likely some ground for this belief, although bees are certainly attracted by sight as well as smell; for a bee may sometimes be seen making a hasty visit to a flower which has just been rifled of its sweets, a still stronger proof lying in the fact that if an artificial flower closely resembling the flowers upon which bees are working be placed among the real flowers, the bees will also call upon the artificial flower. Admitting that the odor of anise attracts bees, it does not follow that it would make any difference as to deciding upon a place for the lodgment of a swarm, for the search of food is one thing and the search of a home quite another thing.

The placing of a comfortable hive or box in a convenient location is, however, no small temptation, it being not so very rare an occurrence for a fugitive swarm to locate in an empty hive, even when that hive has not been placed with any view of its offering attractions to prospective house-hunters.

There is no law against putting empty hives or boxes where swarms may find them; but our Nebraska sister may without great difficulty make her bees proof against the blandishments of all and sundry empty hives and boxes. One way is to keep close watch for swarms and hive them when they issue. For a swarm will not issue and immediately go to its new abode. It will settle and remain clustered for some time on some tree or other object, apparently with the distinct purpose of allowing the owner time to house it before it sails away to parts unknown.

A better way is to have all laying queens clipped. Then when a swarm issues it will return, and the owner will have a second, or even a third opportunity to see the swarm when it issues. An afterswarm will be prevented by the well-known plan of putting the prime swarm on the old stand with the old hive close beside it, and moving the old hive to a new location a week later.

Mr. Hasty's Afterthoughts

The "Old Reliable" seen through New and Unreliable Glasses.
By E. E. HASTY, Sta. B. Rural, Toledo, Ohio.

PLACING SECTIONS IN THE SUPER.

I'm all torn up in mind again, Dr. Miller. On page 329 you say sections look better when so given to the bees that the lock corner is the bottom corner. Wish you had been a little more explicit as to the why of that. In setting starters in sections I take a little pains to have the locked corner at the top. Sections filled in that position are much less liable to be pulled apart in handling—a consideration which weighs quite a bit with me. Both in pile and in case I want a section to stand the other side up from what it did while being built. I wish this because along the top-bar the honey is pretty sure to be plumped out fuller than along the bottom-bar; and finger bruises would start little leaks else. Also there are sections that will jar loose from the wood unless bottom side up. And when the honey-yield is poor (a common state of things with me) some sections are not attached to the bottom at all, and lots of

them only attached an inch or so at one side of bottom. These last would keep me in an exasperated frame of mind while handling honey did I follow Dr. Miller's way. My Hasty jerk tears 'em loose—starts a big leak instead of a finger-bruise leak. The bees (just to pester me, and set a trap for me) won't propolize a lock in a way to improve the holding of it much. The only safety is to have well-attached comb both sides of the lock; and if the lock is placed at the top I can be tolerably sure of this.

CLIPPING QUEENS AND HUMAN SCENT.

R. L. McColley is all right to clip his queens so as to keep them from getting the scent of his fingers. That sometimes is quite an important little item. But he still exposes them to the scent of his thumb. Can't he improve his machinery and obviate that also? Or has he discovered that the human thumb is non-odorous? There, now! I've always

wondered why little Jack Horner inserted thumb instead of finger in the pie! Page 330.

SOWING ALSIKE CLOVER SEED.

I think R. A. Morgan is right that alsike clover is the best honey-plant to push. Farmers can be induced to sow it—but it's no use to ask them to sow white clover. Page 331.

A NEW FORM OF BEE-HAT.

Shouldn't wonder if A. L. Oliver's form of bee-hat would be liked by many—especially by those who have not become habituated yet to any other kind. (Tobacco-pail cover with screen tacked all around it; and then the head, hat and all, butted into a suitable hole in said cover.) Be a great success if all the "butting in" folks adopt it. Page 334.

EVOLUTION OF BEES.

Great is evolution! And how the bee of the newspapers does evolve! Talk of three genera for the bee—here comes a fourth genus already! Room for *Sanctumapis meli-phobia*! And the leading characteristic of the new bee is great aversion to, and terror at, the sight of flowers and the smell of nectar. Page 339.

EDITING A BEE-PAPER AT LONG RANGE.

For an editor to conduct a leading magazine in England and live in California at the same time seems quite curious. The Yankee proverb, "Some things can be done as well as others," hath British followers as well as American. Page 340.

Doctor Miller's Question-Box

Send Questions either to the office of the American Bee Journal,
or to Dr. C. C. MILLER, Marengo, Ill.

Dr. Miller does not answer Questions by mail.

Prevention of Swarming—Transfer-ring Bees

1. I have 2 colonies of bees in common box-hives which have already sent forth one swarm apiece to the present date (May 15). I would like to let them swarm again, and then stop them from swarming any more. As they are strong colonies I fear that they may swarm as often as 3 or 4 times. Advise me how to use them to the best advantage.

2. I would like to get them out of the old box if such a thing can be done.

WASHINGTON.

ANSWERS.—1. As I understand it, a colony has sent out a prime swarm, and you desire to prevent its sending out more than one after-swarm. When the second swarm (which is the first after-swarm) issues, hive the swarm and put it on the stand of the mother colony, setting the latter in a new place. That will prevent further swarming.

2. Twenty-one days after the issue of the prime swarm, drum out all the bees, put them in a new hive with frames filled with foundation, or with starters, then break up the old hive and get what honey and wax you can from the old combs.

Best Hive-Entrance—Bees Dying

1. Regarding the quotation from Swarthmore (page 356) as to the auger-hole being the best hive-entrance, I wish to say I bored a 2-inch hole in the front end of several hives, put a button over each, and opened them during the honey-flow, but my bees did not use them much. It might work better if I turned the hole to the back end, which I now intend to do.

2. Some of my colonies died mysteriously last winter, with plenty of honey and a large number of young bees. I should like to know the cause. So far my theory seems to indicate that they were clustered over combs of

CONSTITUTIONAL VIGOR OF BEES.

So Arthur C. Miller thinks there has been a decline in the constitutional vigor of our bees as a lot—to take them as they run. Some things do look a little like it. And he thinks transferring larvae, and too constant feeding of candy to nursery queens responsible in part. His proof of this is not altogether convincing (to breeders, at least), but it is worth thinking of. I fear some seeming evidences of decline might be picked up in regions where never an artificially reared queen has been introduced since Samson took the honey from his "frame hive." Also I incline to say that Mr. M. and others exaggerate somewhat the depressing effects of old-style bee-keeping. The light colonies that were spared to continue the apiary were largely second swarms with excellent young queens, not decadents. And some at least of the heavy ones chosen to take up were heavy because the queen had recently begun to lose her fecundity from age. Page 341.

EZERA THRASHER AND HIS BEE-FEVER.

And Ezera Thrasher, who mourned the post-office which the rural route wiped out, and looked to the big bee-association to protect him against stings, some of us will regret that his bee-fever got well so soon. If Manda had only been a B.-K. Sister, now, he would have seen some chance to rest up. Watching for swarms may be made a good rest-up job, if one doesn't have to do something else while watching—vile scheme to distract the watcher's attention, and let the swarm get away. Page 342.

bee-bread when the long cold spell caught them. Is there anything in it? In a divisible brood-chamber I think the bees would not have died. We are in Southern Nebraska.

NEBRASKA.

ANSWERS.—1. Bees are creatures of habit, and it is not easy to get them to change their place of entrance. If you had given the auger-hole first, and opened the other entrance later, they would have stuck to the auger-hole. You'll probably not do any better with the auger-hole at the back—I think not so well. For several years I gave my bees an opening at the back for the sake of ventilation at the time of putting on supers, and they didn't use it as an entrance.

2. The presence of pollen probably did no harm; the harm came from the lack of honey. They ate all the honey in reach; then the cold held on so long that before they could get to the honey in the other frames they starved. I doubt that a divisible brood-chamber would have saved them; although under certain conditions it might.

Canadians and Americans

On page 329 you say that Mr. McEvoy is a Canadian, but not an American. It may have been the custom in the States to give the name to no one but a United Stateser, but it is only the custom among the lower classes, and is purely an expression of provincial egotism. We Canadians are proud of our name, and have no desire to steal the name of another country. Can you say the same? By styling yourselves as "Americans" you take credit for the good works of all America. Look out and see that some day we will be refusing to annex the States. CANADA.

ANSWER.—As already said on page 329, "There may be a certain inconsistency...." In saying that a Canadian is not an American, but established custom controls. The feeling "in this locality" is one of such brotherly kindness toward the bee-keepers of Can-

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We have secured the services of one of the best Queen specialists in the U. S. Over 20 years' experience rearing Queens. Our Yard is stocked with select breeders from the best yards in America, and can send Queens by return mail.

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Our Golden will come up to any other Golden Strain. Our Honey Queens are what some term "Red Clover Queens." We always call them Honey Queens.

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What Adel Bees Do

E. MILTON, MASS., May 27, 1905.

Send me queen same strain as the one sent 1904. That queen proved the best queen I ever received. Her bees filled a super before May 15, 1905. ROBT. FORBES.

All Tested Queens are \$1 each.

HENRY ALLEY, Wenham, Mass.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing

WANTED

Young man, single, experienced with bees, possessing large stock of bee-appliances, etc., desires interest in established apiary in first-class Eastern locality. New York State preferred. Correspondence solicited from all parts. Address, M.

Care AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL, 24Alt 334 Dearborn St., CHICAGO, ILL.

BEE-KEEPERS' SUPPLIES.

We are now able to quote lower prices than ever before. Highest quality guaranteed. We handle the G. B. Lewis Co's goods, Italian Bees for sale in dovetailed hives. Send for my 88-page Catalog, and leaflet for beginners. They are free. 44Etf W. J. MCCARTY, Emmetsburg, Iowa.

BEST BEE-SUPPLIES

Lewis' Goods at Factory Prices.

Root's Smokers and Extractors, Dadant's Comb Foundation, Bingham Smokers.

Dovetailed hives with the famous COLORADO COVER. The best cover ever put on a bee-hive. Hives (if entirely complete) cost you no more with this cover than with other covers, but they are far better. WHERE DO YOU LIVE? We will quote you a price with freight paid to your station if you send us your list of what you intend to buy. We ship goods each year into every State east of the Rocky Mountains; let us ship to you.

A PORTER BEE-ESCAPE FREE WITH FIRST ORDER IF YOU say where you saw this ad. 88-page Catalog free. Send for one at once.

C. M. SCOTT & CO., 1001 E. Wash St. Indianapolis, Ind.

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A Standard-Bred Italian Queen-Bee Free!

For Sending One New Subscriber.



As has been our custom heretofore we offer to mail a fine, Un-
tested Italian Queen to the person who complies with the follow-
ing conditions, all of which must be strictly followed:

1. The sender of a new subscriber must have his or her own
subscription **paid in advance** at least to the end of this year

2. Sending your own name with the \$1.00 for the Bee Journal
will not entitle you to a Queen as a premium. The sender must
be already a paid-in-advance subscriber as above, and the new sub-
scriber must be a **NEW** subscriber; which means, further, that
the new subscriber has never had the Bee Journal regularly, or at
least not for a whole year previous to his name being sent in as a

new one; and, also, the new subscriber must not be a member of the same family where
the Bee Journal is already being taken.

We think we have made the foregoing sufficiently plain so that no error need be
made. Our Premium Queens are too valuable to throw away—they must be **earned** in
a legitimate way. They are worth working for.

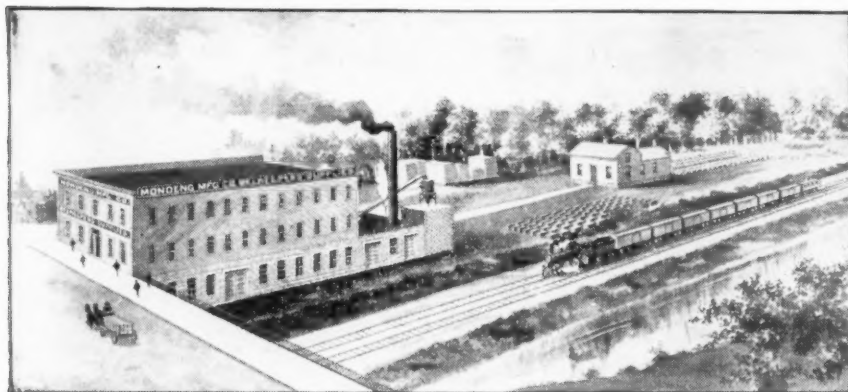
We will book the orders as they come in and the Queens will be mailed

Will you have one or more?

If you cannot get a new subscriber, and want one of these Queens, we will send the
American Bee Journal a year and the Queen—both for only \$1.50. Address,

GEORGE W. YORK & CO.,

CHICAGO, ILL.



We are
Manufacturers of

Bee-Keepers' Supplies

SPECIAL!

Closing out a large quantity of No. 2 SECTIONS as
long as they last, at \$3.50 per thousand.

Write for Catalog.

MONDENG MFG. CO.,

147 and 149 Cedar Lake Road, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Atf

Please mention Bee Journal when writing

ada that it would be a real pleasure to apologize for having used the word "American" as applying only to the inhabitants of the United States, with the promise never to offend in like manner again, if thereby "established custom" could be changed.

You say, "It may have been the custom in the States, . . . but it is only the custom among the lower classes." I do not know just what opportunity you may have had for observation in the States, but I may be allowed to say that with the exception of a very few delightful days spent in Canada, my whole life—not a very short one—has been spent in the States, and I have been privileged to meet some of the best and most intelligent in the land as well as those of the lower classes, and I have not found that the use of the word "American" as applied to people of the United States was confined to the latter.

In any case I suppose that you will agree with me that we shall not go astray if we follow the lead of a good dictionary. The Standard dictionary is a work in good repute—among the upper classes of the States—between you and me I'm not sure I know just what upper classes are—it also stands well in England, and I suppose in Canada. It gives 3 definitions for the noun "American." The second is, "Any native or inhabitant of the American continent, whether aboriginal or descended from European settlers." In that sense Mr. McEvoy is an American. The third definition is: "One of the aborigines of the American continent." Mr. McEvoy doesn't look like an American of that kind. But the first definition, which in that dictionary gives the most common meaning of the word, reads thus: "A native or legally constituted citizen of the United States." Surely Mr. McEvoy is not an American in that sense, the common sense of the word.

While feeling obliged to defend my use of the word "American," I may be allowed to say that if I had known it would give you offense I should have chosen some other word for illustration on page 329, and shall have a reckoning with "A Reader" for having drawn me so near the vortex. But I make no apology to Mr. McEvoy. I think he so thoroughly understands my kindly feelings toward him that if I should call him a thief he would shake himself and laugh in that funny way of his, and say, "Well, they must have some new meaning over in the States for the word 'thief,' for I'm sure that so good a friend of mine as Dr. Miller would never apply it to me in any other than a complimentary way."

Extracting-Combs—Cover for Sections—Using Combs in which Bees Died—Bi-Sulphide of Carbon

1. Can good extracting-combs be built in Hoffman wired brood-frames, from 2-inch starters of medium brood foundation?
2. Will they stand extracting as well as combs built from full sheets?
3. In running for comb honey do you use an oil-cloth or the underside of the cover next to the sections?
4. What can be done with combs in which bees have died during the winter, and crawled into the cells?
5. In using bi-sulphide of carbon for killing moths in brood-combs, how much should be used to the cubic foot of space?

ILLINOIS.

ANSWERS.—1. Yes.

2. No; and for two reasons. Most of the comb will be built without any foundation, and the septum of natural comb is more tender and thinner than that in foundation. Also, the wires in this natural comb will not be all in the septum as will be the wires in full sheets of foundation.

3. The cover is directly over the sections, with a bee-space of air between the cover and the tops of sections.

4. Give them to the bees as soon as convenient.

5. Perhaps an ounce.

Please mention Bee Journal
when writing Advertisers.

Reports and Experiences

Bees Wintered Well in the Cellar

Bees are doing well. No swarms yet. I had no winter loss at all. I tried cellar wintering for the first time, and those wintered in the cellar are in better condition than those wintered outdoors, although I had the strongest colonies outside. HERMAN HEURKENS.
Brown Co., Wis., May 30.

Hans Bloomenstine Und Bees

I see by de American Bee Shournal dat our colored brudder (Jeems Schmidt) vas done wrode somedings for de Bee Shournal. Now I dinks berhaps maybe I can do dot too. I made my first acquaintance mit de honey-bee about 30 years ago already, und dink I know whereof I am shepeaking about, don't id, you know? If you don't know den I dells you. You see id come about dis way. I vas vonce a leetle dutch poy, und like all poyes I had a grandfadder, und he vas dutch also, und he had some bees. I don't know odder if dey vas dutch or Italian or plack bees like our brudder Schmidt, but I do know

HONEY-JARS.

For a limited time we offer No.25 Honey-Jars, porcelain cover, metal screw cap, holding one pound of honey net, one gross in case complete in 5-gross lots, \$4.00 per gross; less quantities, \$4.50 per gross, f.o.b. New York. If you want to secure some, let us know at once.

HILDRETH & SEGELKEN,
265 & 267 GREENWICH ST., NEW YORK, N. Y.
11Atf Please mention the Bee Journal.



BLACK BREASTED RED GAME.
The KING of Poultry. Large size, good layers of finest eggs. Hardy and fearless, the best all purpose fowl. Willow legs and Bay eyes. Illustrated circular. 25th year. **H. H. FLICK, MANCHESTER, MD.**

The most attractive eastern excursion during the coming summer will be to Asbury Park, N. J. on occasion of the annual meeting of National Educational Association, July 3 to 7, inclusive, via the Nickel Plate Road and its connections, either the West Shore or Lackawanna Road, with privilege of stop-over at Chautauqua Lake points, Niagara Falls and New York City. Rate, \$21.35 for the round-trip. Dates of sale, June 29 and 30 and July 1 and 2, with extreme return limit of Aug. 31, by depositing ticket. Patrons of this route may have the choice of a ride over the most interesting mountain scenery in New York and Pennsylvania, and through the celebrated Delaware Water Gap, or through the beautiful Mohawk Valley and down the Hudson River, which also includes the privilege of a ride on day line boat on Hudson River, between Albany and New York City, in either direction, if desired. No excess fare charged on any train on Nickel Plate Road. Meals served in Nickel Plate dining cars, on American Club Meal Plan, ranging in price from 35c to \$1.00; also a la carte. Chicago Depot, La Salle St. Station, corner Van Buren and La Salle Sts. City ticket offices, 111 Adams St. and Auditorium Annex.

For further particulars, address John Y. Calahan, General Agent, 113 Adams St., Room 298, Chicago. 7-23A4t

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BEE-SUPPLIES

Root's Goods at Root's Prices

Everything used by Bee-Keepers.

POUDER'S HONEY-JARS.

Prompt Service.

Low Freight Rates.

Catalog Free.

Hoosier Strain Italian Queen-Bees by Return Mail

Untested Queen.....\$.75
Select Untested Queen.....1.00
Tested Queen.....1.00
Select Tested Queen.....2.00

Select Breeding Queen.....\$5.00
Best Imported Queen.....5.00
Fair Imported Queen.....3.00

WALTER S. POUDER,

513-515 Massachusetts Ave.,

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

\$12.25 to Niagara Falls and Return via Nickel Plate Road, June 18, 19 and 20, with return limit of June 24, or by depositing ticket limit of July 14 may be obtained. Through vestibuled sleeping-cars. No excess fare charged on any train on the Nickel Plate Road. Meals served in Nickel Plate dining-cars, on American Club Meal Plan, ranging in price from 35 cents to \$1.00; also a la carte. For further information, write John Y. Calahan, General Agent, 113 Adams St., Room 298, Chicago, Ill. Passenger Station at Chicago, corner Van Buren and La Salle Sts., on the Elevated Loop. Chicago City Ticket Offices, 111 Adams St. and Auditorium Annex. 10-23A2t

VIRGINIA QUEENS Italian Queens secured by a cross, and years of careful selection from red-clover queens and superior stock obtained from W. Z. Hutchinson. Untested queens, 75c; after June 15, 60c; tested queens, \$1.00; after June 15, 75c; selected tested queens, \$1.25; after June 15, \$1.00. Write postal card for circular. **CHAS. KOEPPEN, FREDERICKSBURG, VA. 17A26t**

IN THE HEART OF MICHIGAN

Within a hundred miles of me are over 3/4 of the bee-keepers of Michigan. I am on the Pere Marquette R.R., which completely covers this region. Root's Goods, Factory Prices, Prompt Service, Low Freight. Send for Catalog.

GEORGE E. HILTON, FREMONT, MICH. 15A12t

ITALIAN Bees, Queens and Nuclei



Choice home-bred and imported stock. All queens reared in full colonies.

One untested queen.....\$.90
One tested queen.....1.10
One select tested queen.....1.40
One breeding queen.....2.20
One comb nucleus (no queen).....1.10

All grades ready to send by return mail.

Safe arrival guaranteed. For prices on quantities and description of each grade of Queens, send for free price-list. **J. L. STRONG,**

204 East Logan Street CLARINDA IOWA. 14Atf Please mention the Bee Journal.

Do You Need Queens? By Return Mail?

If so, we can fill your order with the best Queens that money can buy. Try our strain of 3-band Italians; they will not disappoint you with empty supers. Untested Queens, 75 cents; \$8 per doz. Tested Queens, \$1 each. Send for circular. **J. W. K. SHAW & CO. 13Atf LOREAUVILLE, Iberia Par., LA.**

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Save 1-4 on Sections

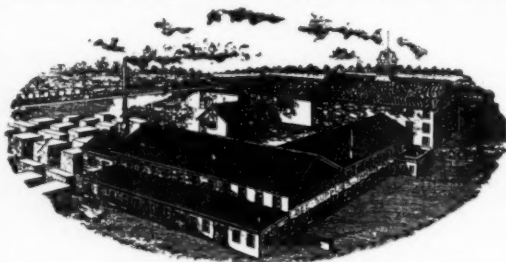
We are in the heart of the lumber district and do not have to pay excessive freight on the raw material. We manufacture all our own **SUPPLIES** in the most modern equipped plant, therefore can save you one-fourth the price. Our No. 2 Sections are equal to the average No. 1 Sections. You will agree with us when you receive a sample order.

Prompt shipment and satisfaction guaranteed.

JOHN DOLL & SON BEE-SUPPLIES

Power Building,

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.



AGENCIES.—Trester Supply Co., Lincoln, Neb.; Shugart & Oaren, Council Bluffs, Iowa; Fulton & Ford, Garden City, Kan.; I. H. Myers, Lamar, Colo.; Southwestern Bee Co., 438 W. Houston St., San Antonio, Tex. **KRETCHMER MFG. CO., Red Oak, Iowa.**

Bee-Supplies!

Discount for Early Orders

We carry a large stock and greatest variety of everything needed in the Apiary, assuring BEST goods at the LOWEST prices, and prompt shipments. We want every beekeeper to have our FREE ILLUSTRATED CATALOG, and read description of Alternating Hives, Massie Hives, etc. WRITE AT ONCE FOR CATALOG

Dittmer's Foundation is the Best.

Send for Catalog, Samples and Discounts, and judge for yourself. 1904 output, 50 percent increase over 1903.

Full line of SUPPLIES, wholesale and retail.

Working Wax into Foundation for Cash a Specialty.

E. GRAINGER & Co., Toronto, Ont., Sole Agents in Canada for Dittmer's Foundation.

GUS DITTMER, Augusta, Wis.

GOOD DISCOUNTS ON EARLY ORDERS

COMPLETE STOCK OF BEE SUPPLIES—LEWIS CO.'S AT FACTORY PRICES

MUTH SPECIAL HIVE THE BEST DOVE TAIL MADE

SEND FOR CATALOG.

WE ARE ALWAYS IN THE MARKET TO BUY HONEY—SUBMIT PRICE.

THE FRED W. MUTH CO.

51 WALNUT STREET, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

GAR-LOADS

of Lewis' B-Ware come to our city for distribution. We carry a large stock which enables us to make immediate deliveries. We invite your inquiries for prices, Catalog, etc.

Louis Hanssen's Sons
Davenport, Iowa.

The Rietsche Press

Made of artificial stone. Practically indestructible, and giving entirely satisfactory results. Comb foundation made easily and quickly at less than half the cost of buying from the dealers. Price of Press, \$1.50—cash with order. Address,

ADRIAN GETAZ,
KNOXVILLE, TENN.

44A1f J.G. Goodner, of this State, writes me that he "prefers to pay \$25 for a Rietsche Press than do without it."—A. G.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.



Wisconsin Basswood Sections

And Prompt Shipments

Is what we are making for our customers.

—DOVETAILED HIVES AND SHIPPING-CASES—

We carry a full line of SUPPLIES. Ask for Catalog.

THE MARSHFIELD MANUFACTURING CO., Marshfield, Wis.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing

G. B. Lewis Co's Goods at Factory Prices

We carry a most complete line of BEE-KEEPERS' SUPPLIES. Send for catalog. It's free. Foundation Cutter free with each order, if you state where you saw this ad.

13A1f

NORRIS & ANSPACH, Kenton, Ohio.

dot I vone dime vent myself oudt to mine granfadder's vone varm tay in May und de bees was on de out-site of de hive oudt, (Now you see I don't vas know vat bees vas) und I dought dey vas big flies und I got me a shlick right away quick, und I thought I would half some fun but, Donner und Blitzen! it vas de bees vot had some fun! I dells you I got acquainted right away, und I half fell in love alretty mit de little animals. I know vat bees are now.

I see dot de bee-men dalks so mooch aboutt de queen of de colony. Now I don't know mooch aboutt modern bee-keeping, but would'ent it be better in dis free country if you would said de President of de colony? Und I also hear dem talking aboutt klipping de queen. Now do dey klip her like dey klip horses? Und ven dey shepak aboutt foul brood do dey mean shicken brood? I vonce asked a man vone time vot kind of a hive vas best to keep bees in, und he said a bee-hive. Now vot do you dink about a man vot would answer a smart dutchman like I am in such

One-Piece Sections

"Columbia Brand"

Strictly High-Grade in Timber, Quality and Manufacture.

Prices on application.

COLUMBIA MFG. CO., ANTIGO, WIS.

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Queens! ITALIAN Queens!

By Return Mail

Queens from Root's Red Clover Stock and Golden Italian Queens, the best honey-gatherers in America. Untested, 50c each, or \$6.00 per dozen. I guarantee safe delivery. Send your orders to

E. A. SIMMONS,

22A1f

FORT DEPOSIT, ALA.

4 Largest Sizes Soot Burning

Never Go Out And last from 5 to 21 years

BINGHAM Original Direct Draft CLEAN Bee Smokers

Tin 4-in. Smoke Engine 3 1/2-inch 2-inch Wonder 65¢ per mail.
3 1/2-inch 2-inch 2 1/2-inch 2-inch 1.00. 90c. 65¢ per mail.
2 1/2-inch 2-inch 2 1/2-inch 2-inch 1.10. 90c. 65¢ per mail.
2 1/2-inch 2-inch 2 1/2-inch 2-inch 1.50. 90c. 65¢ per mail.

Sent on receipt of price per mail.

T. F. BINGHAM, Farwell, Mich.

Pat'd 1878, '82, '92 & 1903

OTISVILLE, PA., Jan. 18, 1904.

Dear Sir:—I have tried almost everything in the smoker line; 3 in the last 3 years. In short if I want any more smokers your new style is good enough for me. I thank the editor of Review for what he said of it. Those remarks induced me to get mine. **FRED FODNER.**

Please mention Bee Journal when writing

"DADANT'S FOUNDATION"

IT EXCELS.



WE GUARANTEE SATISFACTION.



~ ~ BEE-SUPPLIES ~ ~

OF ALL KINDS.



Beeswax Wanted at all Times.



DADANT & SONS, Hamilton, Ill.

— IF YOU WANT —

LEWIS' POPULAR BEE-SUPPLIES

BY RETURN FREIGHT
OR EXPRESS, SEND TO

York Honey — AND BEE SUPPLY — Co.

141 & 143 Ontario Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

(5 short blocks north of the C. & N. W. Ry. Passenger Station,
using the Wells St. Cable Line from center of city to Ontario St.)

Long Distance Telephone—North 1559

A FULL LINE OF BEE-SUPPLIES ON HAND

Consisting of Hives, Sections, Shipping-Cases—everything used by the practical, up-to-date bee-keeper.

Catalog and prices on Honey on application. If you want Good Goods at Factory Prices and Prompt Shipment, send your orders, or call on us.

BEESWAX WANTED—28c cash, or 30c when taking Bee-Supplies in exchange—delivered here.



H. M. ARND, Manager.

a yay as dis? Und I also read aboutd a kind of Root dat grows in Ohio, dat is good for bees.

I vould like if Dr. Miller vould answer all dese questions und make all dese dings clear to me, und maype me und mein frow Katrina might join de National Sociation in a body. If dey is no color line maype dere is no nationality line. If dese questions are all answered maype I vill write again some dime und dell you all I know.

HANS BLOOMENSTINE.

Too Dry for Clover

Bees are doing poorly. It is very dry here—but little rain for two months. There will be no clover unless rain comes soon, nor will there be any hay.

Essex Co., Mass., June 6.

HENRY ALLEY.

Getting Combs Cleaned of Pollen

Of the 180 colonies of bees packed for winter on the summer stands I have 140 left at this date, May 30. In overhauling the combs left by the 40 colonies of dead bees, I found many that were so full of pollen as to make them useless for brood-rearing or storing honey. When this discovery was made I searched the old files of bee-papers to find what Mr. Doolittle does with such combs. Since reading what he says on the subject I have found, by accident, a wholesale way of getting the combs cleared of pollen with but very little trouble.

Last summer a colony of bees became queenless, but I did not know it until I began packing them for winter. Then I found a good-sized colony with combs almost wholly filled with pollen, and was puzzled to know what disposition to make of the bees and combs. I finally concluded to place a strong colony with plenty of honey and a laying queen on top of the hive containing the queenless bees. They wintered well together and now make a strong colony for summer



LOSS BY LICE

on poultry amounts to many times the cost of Lambert's Death to Lice—the sure preventive. Loss can be saved and profit made by its use. Frees sitting hens from lice without harming eggs or chicks. A trial 10c box will prove it. 100 oz., by express, \$1.50.

D. K. STOCK FOOD CO.,
D. J. Lambert, Vice-Pres.
406 Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

\$21.35 to Asbury Park, N. J., \$21.35 and return, via Nickel Plate Road. Tickets good via New York City. Dates of sale, June 29 and 30 and July 1 and 2, with extreme return limit of Aug. 31, by depositing ticket. Chicago City Ticket Offices, 111 Adams St. and Auditorium Annex. Depot, La Salle and Van Buren Sts., on Elevated Loop. 8—23A4t

work. A few days ago I looked at those pollen-laden combs (9 of them) and I could not find a particle of pollen in any one of them. They were all as light and clean as new-made combs.

Decatur Co., Iowa.

EDWIN BEVINS.

Poor Prospects for This Season

I have taken up bee-keeping for a living. So far I have had good success, but this spring is a failure. All over Texas bee-keepers seem to be having a hard time of it. I took an average of 133 pounds to the colony from 41 colonies, spring count, last year, but from present prospects I fear I will not get half that amount this year.

We had very cool weather 3 or 4 times in April. That stopped the flow of nectar. Bees don't find enough to build combs with.

OTTO SUELTFUSS.

Bexar Co., Tex., May 30.

Too Much Swarming

I wintered 8 colonies of bees. They commenced swarming the last Sunday in April, and I have to date saved 12 swarms, but lost 3. I think they will swarm themselves to death.

Marion Co., Ill., May 29.

J. A. HOTT.

Honey Famine in Tennessee

We have had a famine here among the bees for the past year. I have lost 40 or 50 colonies. I have had no surplus honey since 1903.

Honey is light here this year, and I fear our honey crop will be a failure again. Bees are nearly all dead where they have had no attention.

G. D. HAWK.

Sullivan Co., Tenn., May 29.

Bees Wintered Well—Building Up Fast

Bees wintered well here with no loss that I have heard of. It has been a good spring. Bees are building up fast, and will be in fine condition for white clover.

C. W. HOPSEGER.

Skagit Co., Wash., May 24.

For Queens

SEND TO
JOHN W. PHARR
Berclair, Tex.

He will furnish at same prices as last year: Tested, \$1; Untested, 75c; 5 for \$3.25; 10 for \$6; 15 for \$8.25; 25 for \$12.50; 100 for \$45. He breeds Goldens, Carniolans and 3-Band Italians. Also 1, 2, and 3 frame Nuclei, and full colonies. Prices given on application. Pharr pays the freight, and guarantees satisfaction on all Queens. To do justice and judgment is more acceptable with the Lord than sacrifice. —(Prov. 3: 21.)

6Atf

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.



ITALIAN QUEENS
Tested . . . \$1.25 each
War. Tested 1.00 "
Untested75 "
6 or more, 10 percent less.

No disease. Good Queens and prompt service guaranteed. If you want a business strain of bees send your order to

CHAS. M. DARROW,
MILO, MO.

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R. F. D. No. 1.

MILO, MO.

Southwestern Bee-keepers SAVE MONEY

See our prices on all BEE-KEEPERS' SUPPLIES before you buy. Send for Catalog. We carry a full and complete line, will not be undersold, and will discount prices of any competitor.

HONEY-CANS AND FOUNDATION.

We represent the American Can Co. in Texas as their sole and exclusive agents for Honey-Cans. We also handle Dadant & Sons' world-famous Comb Foundation exclusively. Get our prices before buying.

BEES AND QUEENS

In any quantity at all seasons of the year. Let us quote you.

HONEY AND BEESWAX

Bought and sold. We will buy your honey-crop, and we especially want your beeswax at highest market prices.

THE GRAHAM-HYDE BEE CO.,

(H. H. HYDE, Successor)

1Dtf

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

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ABOUT THE SOUTH

"About the South" is the name of a 64-page illustrated pamphlet issued by the Passenger Department of the

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R. CO.

in which important questions are tersely answered in brief articles about

Southern Farm Lands,
Mississippi Valley Cotton Lands,
Truck Farming, Fruit Growing,
Stock Raising, Dairying,
Grasses and Forage, Soils,
Market Facilities
and Southern Immigration

along the lines of the Illinois Central and Yazoo & Mississippi Valley railroads, in the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana, including the famous

YAZOO VALLEY

OF MISSISSIPPI

Send for a free copy to J. F. Merry, A.G.P.A., I. C. R. R., Dubuque, Iowa.

Information concerning rates and train service to the South via the Illinois Central can be had of agents of connecting lines, or by addressing

A. H. HANSON, G.P.A., CHICAGO, ILL.

23A4t

Please mention the Bee Journal.

Apiary For Sale

In one of the best locations in the United States, both as to honey and market. No one need write me about it unless they mean business, and have at least \$700 cash to put in the business.

Address, W. S. MITCHELL,

22A4t

MUSKOGEE, IND. TER.

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when writing advertisers.

BEE-BOOKS

SENT POSTPAID BY

GEORGE W. YORK & CO.,

CHICAGO, ILL.

Forty Years Among the Bees, by Dr. C. C. Miller.—This book contains 328 pages, is bound in handsome cloth, with gold letters and design; it is printed on best book-paper, and illustrated with 112 beautiful original half-tone pictures, taken by Dr. Miller himself. It is unique in this regard. The first few pages are devoted to an interesting biographical sketch of Dr. Miller, telling how he happened to get into bee-keeping. Seventeen years ago he wrote a small book, called "A Year Among the Bees," but that little work has been out of print for a number of years. While some of the matter used in the former book is found in the new one, it all reads like a good new story of successful bee-keeping by one of the masters, and shows in minutest detail just how Dr. Miller does things with bees. Price, \$1.00.

Bee-Keeper's Guide, or Manual of the Apiary, by Prof. A. J. Cook, of Pomona College, California. This book is not only instructive and helpful as a guide in bee-keeping, but is interesting and thoroughly practical and scientific. It contains a full delineation of the anatomy and physiology of bees. 544 pages. 295 illustrations. Bound in cloth. 19th thousand. Price, \$1.20.

Langstroth on the Honey-Bee, revised by Dadant.—This classic in bee-culture has been entirely re-written, and is fully illustrated. It treats of everything relating to bees and bee-keeping. No apiarian library is complete without this standard work by Rev. L. L. Langstroth—the Father of American Bee-Culture. It has 520 pages, bound in cloth. Price, \$1.20.

A B C of Bee-Culture, by A. I. & E. R. Root.—A cyclopedia of over 500 pages, describing everything pertaining to the care of the honey-bees. Contains about 400 engravings. It was written especially for beginners. Bound in cloth. Price, \$1.20.

Scientific Queen-Rearing, as Practically Applied, by G. M. Doolittle.—A method by which the very best of queen-bees are reared in perfect accord with Nature's way. Bound in cloth and illustrated. Price, \$1.00; in leatherette binding, 60 cents.

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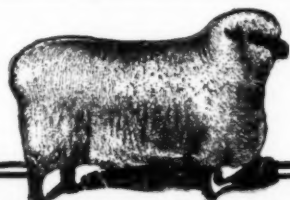
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CHICAGO, June 7.—The volume of sales is infinitesimal; hence prices are not considered important at this season. Comb brings 12@12½c per pound for best grades, off lots 7@10c. Extracted, 5@7c, according to what it is. Beeswax sells upon arrival at 30c per pound.

R. A. BURNETT & Co.

CINCINNATI, June 2.—There is only a fair demand for honey at the present time. We quote amber extracted honey in barrels at 4½@6c. according to quality. White clover extracted at 6½@8c. The comb honey market is practically closed for the summer. Beeswax, 29c.

THE FRED W. MUTH CO.

BOSTON, May 23.—Our honey market continues very dull, with very little movement to be noted. We quote fancy white at 14c; No. 1, 12½@13c. Extracted, from 6@8c, according to quality.

BLAKE, SCOTT & LEE.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19.—The season is about over for the sale of comb honey, with so few sales that the market is not established enough to quote price. Extracted honey has met with some demand, and we quote as follows: White, 6@7c; amber, 5½@6c. Beeswax, 28c.

We are producers of honey and do not handle on commission.

WM. A. SELSER.

NEW YORK, April 19.—There is no change in the condition of the honey market. Very little comb honey selling and prices ruling about the same as our last quotations. Extracted in fair demand only. Beeswax firm at 30c.

HILDRETH & SEGELKEN.

KANSAS CITY, May 12.—The honey situation is a little stronger, and there is but little honey left in the hand of the dealers. Best honey bringing from \$2.25 to \$2.50 a case; amber at from 25@50c a case lower. Extracted, 4½@6c. Beeswax, 28c.

C. C. CLEMONS & Co.

CINCINNATI, O., June 9.—There is no demand for comb honey on account of the warm weather. Extracted is in usual demand for this season of the year. We quote white clover at 7@8c; amber, in barrels, at 5½@5¾c; in cans, 5½@6c. Beeswax, 28c.

C. H. W. WEBER.

ALBANY, N.Y., Feb. 8.—Honey market dull this extreme cold weather, especially comb, which candies or granulates and cracks easily. We quote: Fancy white, 13@14c; No. 1, 12@13c; mixed, 10@11c; buckwheat, 10@11c. Extracted,

better demand: Buckwheat, 6@6½c; white, 6@6½c. Buckwheat most in demand, as the Jewish people will have no other. Beeswax, 30@32c.

H. R. WRIGHT.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 31.—White comb, 1-lb sections, 11@12 cents; amber, 8@10c. Extracted, white, 5½@6 cents; light amber, 4@5c; amber, 3@3½c; dark amber, 2½@3c. Beeswax—good to choice, light, 27@29c; dark, 25@26c.

The ship Atlas, sailing Saturday last for New York, carried 236 cases extracted, reported to be Hawaiian Island product. Offerings of this year's California honey so far have not been large, and mainly by sample. The movement on local account is light.

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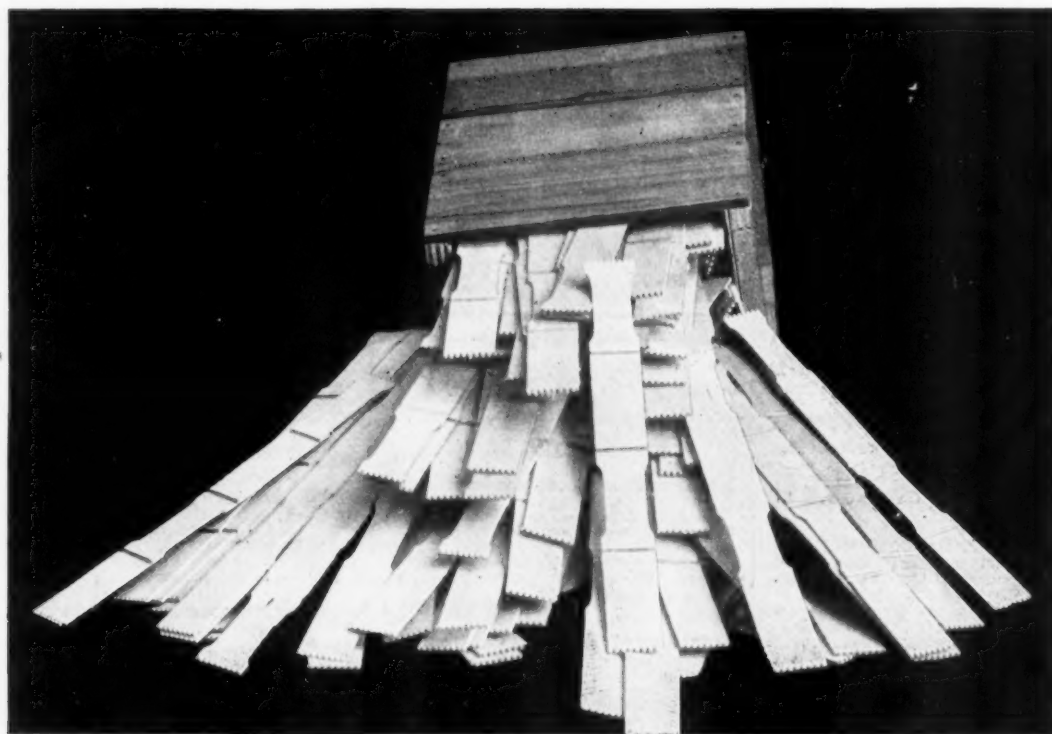
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